THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864 NO. 120.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the daily terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month [illegible]
" 3 months [illegible]
" 6 months [illegible] 15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months [illegible] 3 00
" 6 months [illegible] 5 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says that later advices from Missouri are exciting. Guerillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent. It is now confidently asserted that fifty thousand men, under General Price, have entered the State. The authorities seem alarmed at the aspect of affairs. They are not in a condition to meet the emergency with adequate material force.

Sander's letter to Greely, dated Clifton House, July 12th, requests a safe conduct to Washington of Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greely's reply of the 13th, understanding they were bearers of propositions from Richmond, tendered them a safe conduct from Lincoln. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they would be vested with full powers. Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sent a document declaring that any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, coming from the authority of the power that sent on the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive of the Government of the United States, and the bearers would have a safe conduct both ways.

Clay and Holcombe replied to Greely on the 21st, that a tender of a safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions was accepted as a gratifying evidence of a change of policy on the part of Lincoln, but could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give the requisite authority. Instead of a safe conduct solicited, the document presented, which provokes as much indignation as surprise, precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance, terms and conditions of peace, for which they have no use. They could not transmit the papers to the President of the Confederate States without offering an indignity to themselves and incurring the scorn of their countrymen.

Greely says in his paper that the only part taken by him in the recent correspondence related solely to bringing the antagonists face to face, with a view to initiating an earnest effort for peace to be prosecuted at Washington. His general informal is that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems generally supposed.

From Atlanta---Shelling the City.

RICHMOND, July 25.—An official dispatch from General Hood on the 23d says that in the late engagement 18 stands of colors were captured instead of five, and 13 guns instead of 22, as previously reported. Mercer is not wounded.

Another dispatch on the 24th says that all is quiet, except a little picket firing; and occasionally a shell is thrown into the city.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 25.—Continuous skirmishing for the past two days. Many shell have been thrown from the enemy's batteries, a few of which have entered the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage done. The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their lines and ours, but were repulsed by the 11th Texas. All quiet this morning.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I do not know how it is in your section but with us (with but few exceptions) when you hear men extoling the President and villifying those who have independence enough to condemn measures that oppress the people, I say with but very few exceptions, such men exhibit their patriotism only in words. For instance, let a poor soldier's family ask of them assistance—say a little corn, bacon or a few dollars—and my word for it they are the last men in the world to stand up to the government in this way; but sounding words are as plentiful with them as whortleberries in old Sampson.

And another thing I have discovered in these same great champions of the government—(though they are a little shy about expressing it publicly)—they say that the people have too much liberty, too many privileges, in other words, they say that the people are not capable of governing themselves; that they should not be allowed to vote. I also heard one of the leaders say a few days since that we must have a King and that he had been of this opinion for years past. In nine cases out of ten when I hear one of these wide-mouths give up all of our liberties to the government I set him down as being in favor of giving up all civil liberty and for placing our people under a King. And when these facts are staring the people in the face (and I know them to be facts) it behooves all lovers of liberty to look well and ponder before it is too late. One of the greatest and purest statesmen that ever lived said on a memorable occasion, "that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And I think all right thinking men will agree that at the present time the people should take this admonition to themselves.

CONSERVATIVE.

Cumberland county, July, 1864.

DIED.

Of Typhoid fever, at his residence near Jackson, Miss., in the 64th year of his age, Mr JOHN W. BODDIE. He was born in the county of Nash, and on attaining manhood, he removed to Mississippi, engaged in the business of a planter, which he constantly pursued till his death. He was devoted to rural life, and surrounded himself with fine and rare specimens of the brute creation. He gave much time to reading solid and choice works and was one of the most skillful scientific and successful farmers of the South. He was kind to his slaves and careful of their comforts;—sincere, honorable and candid in all his relations of life.

Though leading the life of a batchelor his house for years past has been cheered by the presence of his kindred. Surrounded by every kindness which an affectionate brother and his devoted family could administer, he went down without pain to wearied nature's long rest and lies buried in the cemetery at Jackson.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

THE MARYLAND RAID AGAIN.

The Richmond papers, although neither Washington nor Baltimore is taken—and the Maryland Raid has ended in nothing but a foraging expedition—still blow the trumpet over the wisdom and mightiness of the enterprise. Probably we ought not to be surprised at these views of the Richmond press. However silly or mischievous this raid might be, it looked at least like an effort *to relieve Richmond* from the pressure of our foes. The fact that such a body of our soldiery was sent from Richmond to Maryland, does not show, however, that any such effort was necessary; whilst its inevitable tendency was to strengthen ultimately the armies arrayed against it.

To show what this raid may cost us, let us suppose that instead of sending the troops composing it to Maryland, they had been sent to Atlanta, in Georgia. The army of Western Georgia would have been reinforced by say thirteen thousand men. Now, add fifteen thousand men (the Georgia papers say twenty thousand), raised by the Governor of Georgia, and we have a reinforcement of twenty-eight thousand men, to the army of Western Georgia. Suppose that at the time the reinforcement from the army of Virginia set out for Atlanta, General Forrest and General Morgan had been ordered to the rear of General Sherman, being about ten thousand cavalry. We would thus have had, *at this time*, the original army of Western Georgia, reinforced by twenty-eight thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry—making an army quite sufficient to defeat Sherman, and capture or destroy his whole army. We hesitate not to say, that if this policy had been pursued, instead of the foolish raid into Maryland, there would not have been, at this moment the least anxiety as to our future, in any part of the Confederacy. The campaign would have been ended, our independence practically won, and peace inevitable. As matters are being managed, God only knows when these blessings will be secured, and what unnecessary flow of blood, troubles and sorrows we must yet encounter before they are obtained. Our cause, however, seems to be stronger than all follies and blunders.

We have good reason to know that the policy we have suggested is no mere conjecture of ours, but was earnestly and persistingly urged upon the President for his adoption—but urged in vain!

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

Charleston Mercury.

Dr. Deems Appointments.—The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will address the people as follows:

At Thyatyra Church, Rowan Co., Sunday, July 31.
" Salisbury (at Court,) Tuesday, Aug. 2.
" Hillsboro, Friday, " 5.

Hillsboro and Salisbury papers please copy till 5th August. July 25-tde.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,790 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Broneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS.
July 25-dtaw&w1m Goldsboro, N. C.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1taw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city, and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.

July 18-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH S. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people [illegible] and in the [illegible] of the civil over the military power.

July 15-d&wtd

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the [illegible], the American Eagle, or the exempts, or those who stay at home to make money out of the hardships of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves [illegible]. I stand firmly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Vanceite in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.
Oakland, July 14, 1864. July 15-d&wte

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d3aw&wtd

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.--Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&twtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.
Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY. July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

To the Voters of Bertie County.--Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PITT COUNTY.

For the Senate:
DR. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the Commons:
[illegible]
T. C. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by soldiers and citizens. July 21-d&wtde

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being superior to the civil laws. I am in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
R. R. [illegible],
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Pitt County.—Fellow-citizens and Brother soldiers of Pitt County:—I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully and honestly to the best of my ability. THOMAS COX.

July 12-d&wtd

Davidson County.--We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 5-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.--In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

[illegible]

One day [illegible]
Two days [illegible]
Three days [illegible]
Four days [illegible]
Five days [illegible]

[illegible] Marriages, [illegible] charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Rockingham.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the request of many political friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Rockingham in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

I was opposed to secession originally, thinking it would bring on us the worst calamity that ever befell any people. I am opposed to a second secession, as I think that would be alike dreadful in its consequences.

The war being on us I am in favor of prosecuting it to a successful termination, and I am proud to say that North Carolina has shown as united a determination to do so as any State in the Confederacy, and would to-day stand first on the Roll of Honor and Patriotism, but for the misrepresentations of some evil disposed persons of the motives of some of her best people, that have been too readily believed by the Executive at Richmond, and not sufficiently denied by our Executive at Raleigh.

I am in favor of negotiations being set on foot to obtain peace if possible on honorable terms, "holding the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other."

I am opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as suspended by Congress; and when we are told it was intended to control an expression of sentiment in North Carolina, to control our elections, and to muzzle certain presses of the State, I think it is high time we should speak in tones of thunder against such encroachments upon our personal freedom.

I think the representative should be held to a strict account by his Constituents, and that they should know how he votes on all questions relating to the public interests.

I hold it is the right of the people to hold such meetings as they may deem to the interest of themselves and their country, whether peace or other meetings, and at them to act and speak freely, so that nothing is done in violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, the Constitution of this State, or the laws of the land.

I believe we should have the moral courage to assume the position taken by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and W. W. Holden, Esq., if we would retain our civil liberty as well as do all that we can to obtain our independence. It is, therefore, upon the great issue of the day, civil liberty or a military despotism.

As I do not expect to be able to canvass the County, I have thus given you in the form of a circular some of my views upon the issues now pending; and in conclusion, will say, if elected, I will do all I can to advance the interest of North Carolina, to maintain its ancient sovereignty, and to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected.

Yours, most respectfully,
JONES W. BURTON.
July 22-d&wtde Leaksville, N. C.

Buncombe & Wilkes.—We are requested to give notice, and to call the attention of the soldiers of these counties to the fact that Cap't. J. A. BREVARD, of the 29th N. C. Troops, is a candidate for the Commons in Buncombe, and Col. A. S. CALLOWAY, of Wilkes, is a candidate for the Commons in the latter county. They are both for Holden and for negotiations for peace.

July 25-d&wtde

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are *strictly* Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North-Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, H. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.

Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 19-d&wtd

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wtd

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

$75,000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cloths and Casimers, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public they will be cut and sold in paterns.

Also, French Corsets,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO'S
July 21-6t Auction and Commission House.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' embracing 160 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation. About 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 25-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT WILMINGTON, a lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

July 20 d&w4t J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 18-tf

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED Surgical Instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
July 21-6t Auction and Commission House.

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

[illegible] the law of the land.

The Soldiers Vote on the [illegible] July.

Let the soldiers bear in mind that they will vote for Governor, for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriffs on Thursday the 28th day of this month, July. Do not forget the day— We appeal to the soldiers to vote, and to vote as they please. This is [illegible].

The People at Home Vote 4th of August.

The people at home vote on Thursday the 4th of August. Let the Conservatives be on the ground early and see that the aged, the lame, the halt and the blind have free access to the polls and are permitted to vote as they please.— One day for your Country, for Civil Liberty and for your *Principles*, Conservatives, and a glorious victory awaits you.

Holden Tickets may be had in any quantities by application at the *Standard* or *Progress* Office.

Have we a Free Ballot?

A gentleman of the highest integrity from Lenoir county, who was in our office yesterday, informed us that some of the officers of a regiment of State troops, encamped near Kinston, took some circulars and tickets of Mr. Holden's from him a few days ago and destroyed them. Passing along the road some of the soldiers saw a small bundle in his buggy, and inquiring what it was, asked him for tickets, when some of the officers finding it out [illegible] and destroyed it. Now by whose authority are these officers thus allowed to interfere with the rights of freemen? Gov. Vance knows these things to exist, and yet he [illegible] As Commander-in-Chief, it is his duty to do this, and in case of failure to do it he will be answerable for any evil consequences that any attempt on the part of his political friends to tyrannize over the ballot box, may occasion.

As an evidence of how attempts are being made to frighten the soldiers and prevent them from voting as they desire, we make the following extract from a letter received from a soldier yesterday:

> "[illegible]"

How does Gov. Vance want to be elected by such means? Is he willing to [illegible] If not, let him warn his officers and all others not to interfere with soldiers or others in the exercise of suffrage.

"A Constitutional Convention."—It is strange that a lawyer of intelligence, such as all admit Gen. Fowle to be, should talk about a *Constitutional Convention*. The people, under our system, are supreme, and whenever a fair majority of the legal voters of the State call a Convention they vest in that body supreme power, because in that body, for the time, is lodged the sovereignty of the State. And as a Convention can only be called by the people we do not see how an unconstitutional Convention could exist. The fact is all General Fowle's speeches are special pleadings for votes. He is not for peace but for war, and Conservatives cannot vote for him. He was in the last Legislature but never raised his voice about peace. Gen. Fowle is for fighting it out until one party or the other is exhausted and conquered, and such being his position we say the Legislature is not the place for him.— There is but one place for all such men, and that is the army.

[illegible]

[illegible] vation. These very people who are now thus suffering have made many sacrifices for the relief of others, before the war reached their own doors; and now that their time has come those who are [illegible] from the theatre of war should not turn a deaf ear to their cries of distress. Many among us have both money and provisions to spare, and we would suggest that some active citizen take the matter in hand at once and gather up such articles of provisions and sums of money as citizens may be disposed to contribute, and place them in the hands of some one to be delivered to the city authorities of Petersburg. The people of that gallant town never turn a deaf ear to cries of distress from any quarter, when in their power to extend relief, and we make this appeal in their behalf in the hope it will be heeded.

If Gov. Vance keeps the State officers out of the army by Executive favor alone, as his friends allege, he cannot justify it before the people, and if he changes his mind he can put them in whenever he chooses; but if they remain out by right, to preserve the State organization, as the Legislature holds, then they cannot be put in by any one. It is well known that Vance and his supporters are holding the red-over Militia officers, and threaten to put them in if they do not vote for him. Does he, then, assume the responsibility of keeping them out? If he does, let him come out and say so.

Maximilian in Mexico.—Advices from Havana to the 2d instant, say that the Emperor Maximilian had arrived in the city of Mexico. He was enthusiastically received, processions [illegible], guns fired, a Te Deum sung, addresses made, and other signs of public satisfaction manifested. Several addresses were presented—among them one to the Queen Charlotte, which was couched in particularly affectionate language. The Emperor immediately proceeded to organize the French Mexican Court, and gave his prompt attention to the condition of the Mexican finances.

[illegible]

[illegible] against their [illegible], as far as he is concerned. These suggestions are made, not to propitiate him or prevent the execution of his threats, but simply to be referred to his reason and magnanimity. We have endeavored to deport ourself towards him in all meekness and christian charity; and though he disclaims being a member of the H. O. A's, if he really wishes to "shoot us through the head" he must fire away—we can't help it. If we play the Wyman, however, and catch his ball he must not blame us.

Public Speaking.—We are requested to give notice that Col. J. P. H. Russ, the Conservative candidate for Sheriff, together with the other Conservative candidates, will address the people at the Court House, in this City, on Wednesday night, the 3d of August.

Another Incident.—Private Thomas Riley, Company H, Thirty-first N. C. Regt., who was returning from the hospital at Raleigh to join his command near this city, fell in with the raiders four miles this side of Stony Creek, where they were being engaged by our cavalry. He shot one of the vandals, secured his arms and a fine horse. He mounted the animal, and in his progress soon had the satisfaction of meeting and dispatching another fellow whose arms he got. Passing through the adjoining woods, Riley met a negro with a Yankee uniform on, whom he accosted. The negro turned and fled, but was brought to the ground by well directed shot. From his pockets Riley extracted a package of papers, containing information for the escape of the raiders. Riley arrived in camp a day or since with his captured horse, three carbines and a revolver.—*Petersburg Express.*

[illegible]

[illegible] live, many of them, on the scraps which fall from the table of the Lincoln officers, or are thrown aside by the privates.

We hear, too, from sources fully entitled to credit, that the wretches who now occupy the [illegible] of Prince George have been gratifying their hellish lusts and beastly instincts by outrages upon the persons of unprotected females. In one family three sisters, all young and lovely, were the victims. The perpetrators of those hell deeds were finally dragged from their fiendish crimes by the blacks, who could not withstand the piteous cries for help which fell upon their ears. Our heart sickens at the thought, and we cannot say more.

[From the Register.]

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

There is a class of persons in this community who are suffering well nigh the rigors of starvation. At any rate they are barely able to maintain a mere existence, and that too, by means of all sorts of shifts and devices. This class of people is composed of those who, in ordinary times, stand between the rich and needy, and are able by industry and economy, to "make both ends meet." At this time, when all business is at a dead stand, and when food is enormously high, this class of persons are infinitely worse off than those ranked in the category of the poor, inasmuch as the wants of the latter are supplied by the [illegible] which have been most commendably and freely opened for their relief. Under these circumstances is it asking too much of those having control of the subject to appeal to them to issue rations at government cost to such persons as we have described, and who having all the will to do so, cannot earn money to buy food at the enormous prices at which it is now held? The class we have referred to is not very numerous, and if the food can be spared from the army, much good may be done to a worthy and suffering body of citizens without causing any expense to the government. To guard against imposition, we have no doubt the City Council would appoint committees for the different wards who would see that the rations furnished by the government did not go into unworthy hands.

We do hope that this suggestion will meet with a favorable hearing in the proper quarter.

Railroad Accident.—The New York *Herald* says:

"In the recent railroad catastrophe at Lackawaxen Station, Pennsylvania, there were sixteen Union soldiers of the 11th regiment, reserve corps, killed, and seventeen wounded. Of the rebel prisoners forty-nine were killed and sixty-eight wounded."

Col. J. M. Heck, of this city has tendered to refugees from Petersburg, the use of his buildings at Jones' Springs, Warren county, and a sufficient quantity of fire-wood, free of cost.—Some thirty or forty families are thus comfortably accommodated by the liberality of one good man.

For the Progress.

PEACE.

In 1776 our revolutionary forefathers began the struggle for independence with Great Britain. The causes that led to that war are well known, and that our forefathers came forth from that struggle a free and independent nation, is an historical fact. In 1860 the people of the United States (I take the word in its widest sense) began to agitate for a dissolution of the Union, North and South. The Abolitionists and secessionists in both sections were the prime movers. We were then in the full enjoyment of those liberties bequeathed to us by our forefathers, but in a few short months, such was the madness of the people, that our country was divided and plunged recklessly into the horrors of civil war. Four years have since nearly completed their course and what is the aspect of political affairs at present? The people of both sections, North and South, have one by one been shorn of the liberties of their ancestors, and are now threatened with the perpetual establishment of gigantic military despotisms. This is the reason, Mr. Editor, why I want peace. No peace, sir, that does not secure to the people forever the enjoyment of those liberties with which they entered this war, will be an honorable peace, and if the Southern Confederacy ever comes forth from this struggle, adorned in the pure vestments of republican institutions, it will be almost a miracle. The time was when such a glorious termination of the present crisis was confidently expected, but now, since almost irretrievable steps have been taken towards the usurpation of the rights of the people and the supreme domination of the few, the heart of the patriot whispers fearfully that such visions were but Utopian dreams. The animating cry with which our people entered this contest has been lost. "Strike for your liberties" Alas! the constituted defenders of liberty have stricken her down even within the sacred precincts of her temple. It was not infuriate foe without, whose numberless columns have been repeatedly repelled from the walls of that temple by our brave and all-sacrificing defenders, but it was her own High Priests that dashed her statue from its pedestal, and erased the tablets of her justice. They have forsaken their trust—they are about to ruin the people. This is the reason, Mr. Editor, why I want peace.

But how is peace—an honorable peace to be obtained? We must commence the work at home, and we must begin immediately. Who would give a fig for a peace that did not secure to him his domestic rights—his inalienable personal rights. What would a mere cessation of hostilities with the Yankees amount to or a permanent recognition of our national independence, if such an event left the States at the mercy of a Dictator and the people the bond servants of despotism? We must therefore begin at home the work of reform; we must commence, and must commence immediately. There is no time to be lost—not an hour, not a second, not a moment. I do not so much fear the Yankees nor their vast resources as I do the machinations of oily intriguers at home. They are cutting away the foundations of our Constitution, they are remodelling the structure of our government. They must be stopped or an honorable peace can never be obtained—never! No peace that will bring to our people domestic degradation can ever be an honorable peace, whether it be the offspring of our own acts or that of our enemy. It is therefore our duty to begin the work in that time and at that point where we can bring our influence to bear. The remedy must be immediate, but happy circumstance, it is now at hand. Freemen of Carolina, that God who led your forefathers in the paths of safety, of honor and of justice, has vouchsafed you in His mercy one more opportunity of vindicating your liberties. You cannot fail, you must not.

The sun of liberty now sheds his dying ray dimly above the dusky cloud of war, the light of the battle-field is but the red flash of the murderous artillery that may soon be turned against your own breasts and the overthrow of your freedom. You must renew the waning splendor of that sun. Your bloody sacrifices for freedom must not be offered at the shrine of the Moloch of ambition and despotism, but fed upon the pure altar of his glory, and soon his revivifying rays shall lend another lustre to the lurid canopy of war and cheer the drooping hopes of our heartstricken defenders. Vote then for those men only who express themselves in favor of not only an honorable external peace, but for an honorable internal peace—a peace that will guarantee the people eternally those domestic rights in the enjoyment of which they entered this war. Lend not a willing ear to the syren songs of the apologists of Jefferson Davis and the autocrats. Remember that such a man is Z. B. Vance. Remember that the defender of peace internal, that blessed peace which can alone secure our personal happiness, as well as peace external, is W. W. Holden. Vote for him and your liberties are once more restored or he will perish with you in the attempt. He is one of you, he owes his all to you, he has perilled his life for you. Vote for him. He is a friend—a tried, unswerving friend. Vote for him, and remember the issue is Liberty or Despotism.

FEARLESS.

Fall Circuit.—The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the Fall circuit as follows:

1. Edenton, Judge Howard.
2. Newbern, Judge Shipp.
3. Raleigh, Judge Saunders.
4. Hillsboro, Judge French.
5. Wilmington, Judge Gilliam.
6 Salisbury, Judge Heath.
7. Morganton, Judge Osborne.
8. Mountain, Judge Reade.

Gen. Hood.—General John B Hood is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1831. He is a little over thirty-three years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1853. He was a Lieutenant in the U. S. army in 1861. He served in the Peninsula, during the first year of the war, under Gen. Magruder, and was a Colonel prior to 1862. He became a Brigadier General in March, 1862. After the battle of Chickamauga he was made a Lieutenant General.

N. C. BANK NOTES WANTED.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY ANOTHER lot of $3,000 notes on North Carolina Banks. Persons wishing to sell will please call on us.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.

July 26-eod3t